[THURSDAY, *Auguſt* 2, 1770.] THE [NUMB. 1439.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 13th of *July* 1770.
Flour at 16*ſ.* 6*d.* per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb 12 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13½ oz. for 2 Coppers.

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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	☾'s Age.	High-Water.	riſes ☉ H. M.	ſets ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	11	6	after 4 55	before 8	Full ○ next Monday, 10 Forenoon.
FRIDAY	12	7	4 56	8	
SATURDAY	13	7	4 57	8	
SUNDAY	14	8	4 58	8	
MONDAY	○	9	4 59	8	
TUESDAY	16	10	5 0	7	
WEDNESDAY	17	11	5 1	7	

Days 14 Hours 10 Minutes the 2d.

BOSTON, June 24, 1770.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR Letter of the 16th Inſtant, has been receiv'd and duly conſider'd by us; we are diſpoſed to exerciſe the greateſt Candour towards our Brethren at New-York, whoſe ardent Zeal and noble Exertion in the American Cauſe, during the Stamp-Act, we ſtill recollect with Pleaſure. They were the firſt of all the Colonies who came into the Reſolution to withhold the Importation of Britiſh Manufactures: Their Propoſal was warmly eſpouſed; and it had the deſired Effect: We ought not therefore to entertain the leaſt Jealouſy that their laudable Zeal is abated, or that they are grown weary in purſuing a Meaſure ſo wiſely adopted for the moſt valuable Purpoſe, viz. That of ſecuring the Liberties of ourſelves and Poſterity: It is a Self-denial which we all feel: But when we conſider what Hardſhips the Fathers of America endured, what Treaſure they expended, and how much of their Blood they ſpilt in ſubduing a Wilderneſs, for the Purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a civil Government upon the generous Plan of Liberty, we eſteem the Forfeiture of a little preſent Profit a very cheap Sacrifice, if by that, we may ſecure the fair Inheritance they have left us; and tranſmit it down to thoſe who ſhall come after us. The Non-Importation Plan, if preſerv'd in, we are fully perſuaded, will ſucceed to this important End, without the Riſque of Blood; ſurely then, it ſhould never be ſaid hereafter, to the Infamy of the preſent Generation, that, we ſuffered Tyranny to erect its Throne in this happy Land of Freedom, and entail Slavery on our Children's Children, when we could have prevented it, with ſo much Eaſe, and ſo ſmall Expence. Conſider, Gentlemen, thro' what Oppoſition the Colonies are now got fix'd in the Agreement with a perfect Underſtanding of, and Confidence in each other; our Brethren in all the Southern Colonies, are ſupporting it with a Firmneſs becoming Men. Should we now make the leaſt Alteration, we might be brought into a fatal Miſunderſtanding, and deſtroy that Confidence: Our watchful Enemies would certainly take the Advantage of it, and overthrow the Plan. Beſides, it appears to us ſo far from a favourable Juncture, to be the moſt unlucky Seaſon for it, when, from our lateſt Advices from London, we have the ſtrongeſt Reaſon to believe the Act complain'd of, will even this Seſſion of Parliament, be totally repealed, as will appear by the incloſ'd Affidavit of Capt. Hall, and other Intelligence.

While the Duty on Tea is held on, tho' it were but a Halfpenny on an hundred Weight, we view the Act in its original Intention, to raiſe a Revenue without our Conſent; and if we coincide to it, the Conceſſion will be fatal. Will not an Admiſſion of every Article, but ſuch as ſhall be duties, which, at preſent, is to ſay, *Tea only*, be giving up the Point? What has procured the Repeal of the Duties on Glaſs, Paper, and Colours, but the Clamour of the Manufacturers in Conſequence of our Agreement? Would any Thing ſhort of that have obtained it? And will the Intereſt of the Eaſt-India Company, excluſive of the Manufacturers effect the Repeal of the Duty upon Tea? We cannot think ſo. We therefore judge it moſt prudent, that is moſt for the Honour of the Merchant, and eſpecially, moſt for the common Safety of America, which is the grand Object in View, to wait the Event of the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, when it will be full Time enough to think of even the leaſt Relaxation. And we are ſupported in this Opinion from the Firmneſs of our Brethren in Philadelphia and South-Carolina. Your printed Advertiſement mentions the repealing the Duties on Paper, Paint and Glaſs; as a "conciliating Meaſure;" but we cannot view it in that Light. And we are ſatisfy'd, if you will conſider one Moment, that by the Preamble of the Act which remains unrepealed, the Duty on Tea is kept on expreſsly for raiſing a Revenue; you will alter your Minds. It is not the Quantum of the Duty, not the Number of the Articles taxed, but the TAX itſelf that is the Object of Attention. The repealing ever ſo much, therefore, while even a Pepper Corn is held on, is far from a conciliating Meaſure. It plainly ſhows that they hold up the Right as high as ever, and it is the Right that we contend againſt. And we are perſuaded, that if the true Principles on which the Oppoſition of America to theſe Duties are founded, are recurr'd to, you will no longer think of the leaſt Alteration, in an Agreement which has hitherto proved ſo ſucceſsful; and eſpecially at a Juncture when we have Reaſon to hope we have almoſt got thro' the Struggle. Theſe are the Sentiments of the People of this Town, as well as our own; collected, as we imagine, in the moſt ſure Way; that is, not by appointing Gentlemen to go through the ſeveral Wards, aſking Perſons ſingly; but by calling a Meeting, and there coming to a Concluſion after fair Debate, and reaſoning upon the Point. Upon the whole, it is the Judgment of the People here, firmly to abide by the Agreement: And it is hoped, that this will appear to be the Senſe of our Brethren, the Citizens of New-York, when it ſhall be again aſked in Purſuance of your Advertiſement. You will give us Leave, Gentlemen, to add, and put you, and all unprejudiced Men in Mind, whether it can be a Queſtion, Adminiſtration will conſent to repeal *the remaining dutied Article* upon our Refuſal of importing it, when the whole Continent have, for near two Years paſt, refuſed not only importing from England Tea, but her own innumerable Manufactures; or in other Words, will they accept of £.100,000, to do a Piece of Buſineſs for which they have already refuſed one Million. If we expect our Grievances to be redreſs'd, we muſt make it their Intereſt to do it. If our Virtue is upon the Totter, we muſt prop it up with Reaſon, better to ſuffer a Month than a Year; a Year than an Age, let not our Poſterity curſe, but bleſs our Memory as we do that of our Forefathers.

We ſhall, the Moment we hear certain Intelligence of the riſing of Parliament, whether the Act be totally repealed or not, inform you by Expreſs, that you may conduct accordingly, You will, on your Part, we truſt, as Duty informs us: In the Interim, with the moſt perfect Eſteem,

Gentlemen, Your very humble and
Moſt obedient Servants.

To the Committee of Merchants in New-York.

To the PRINTER,

New York, July 26, 1770.

IN Conſequence of a printed Advertiſement for the Purpoſe, a conſiderable Number of Inhabitants met Yeſterday Evening at Hamden-Hall, where a Proteſt againſt the Conduct of thoſe who have broke the Non-Importation Agreement (whereby they have deſtroyed that Union of the Colonies ſo eſſential for the Preſervation of their Liberties) was read, unanimouſly agreed to, and ſigned by a conſiderable Number.— The ſaid Proteſt is left at the Houſe of Mr. Jaſper Drake, where due Attendance will be given (for Perſons to ſign) from 9 o'Clock in the Morning 'till 12 at Noon; and from 3 in the Afternoon 'till 7 in the Evening, 'till Saturday the 4th of Auguſt. It is hoped that the Counties, will likewiſe Proteſt; as it will be the only Means to preſerve the Reputation of the Colony, which has been meanly proſtituted to ſerve the vile Purpoſes of a Party.

The following is a Copy of the ſaid Proteſt, which has been ſigned by a conſiderable Number ſince the 25th Inſtant.

A PROTEST.

THE Right of a People to tax themſelves is eſſential to their Liberty; and the Power of impoſing Taxes on them, when exerciſed by others, ſubjects that People to the moſt abject Slavery. The former is the undoubted Birthright of Engliſhmen, to which therefore his Majeſty's American Subjects are evidently entitled. The Commons of Great Britain, nevertheleſs, after the Repeal of the Statute commonly called the Stamp-Act, reaſſumed the Power of impoſing Duties on the American Colonies, and avowing it as their conſtitutional Right, and inſiſting on it as a neceſſary Badge of Parliamentary Supremacy, paſſed a Bill in the 7th Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, impoſing Duties on all Glaſs, Painters Colours, Paper and Teas, that ſhould after the 20th of November 1767, be imported from Great Britain into any Colony or Plantation in America. This Bill, after the Concurrence of the Lords, obtained the Royal Aſſent. And thus they, who, from Time immemorial, have exerciſed the Right of giving to, or withholding from the Crown, their Aids and Subſidies, according to their *own free Will and Pleaſure*, ſignified by their Repreſentatives in Parliament, do by the Act in Queſtion, deny us, their Brethren in America, the Enjoyment of the ſame Right, and that in the moſt ignominious Terms. For in the Preamble of the Statute, is recited the Expediency of a Revenue in America, for making a more certain and adequate Proviſion for defraying the Charge of the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and the Support of civil Government, in ſuch Colonies, where it ſhall be found neceſſary; and towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting and *ſecuring* the ſaid Dominions; plainly intimating that the Colonies are unwilling, in the *only conſtitutional Manner*, that is, by their *own free Gifts* in Aſſembly, to maintain a due Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and ſupport civil Government: And that, therefore, it is become neceſſary, *againſt their Will*, and at *their own proper Charge*, to ſupport a ſtanding Army among them. For this notable Purpoſe the *Commons* of Great Britain, *our Brethren and fellow Subjects*, born to no greater Stock of Liberty, than the Americans; do, in the aforeſaid Act declare, that *they give and grant to his Majeſty*, the ſeveral Rates and Duties therein enumerated; thereby ſubjecting us to Impoſts unknown in the Britiſh Conſtitution, and unneceſſary in themſelves; as it is notorious that Juſtice has ever been as well adminiſtered in the Colonies, as in the Mother Country: And that, to ſpeak modeſtly, we are at leaſt as ready to ſupport righteous Government, as our fellow Subjects in Britain. It was therefore ſufficiently evident, that there could not be the leaſt Neceſſity, for the Exerciſe of ſo *extraordinary* a Power, other than that which was openly urged by the Servants of the Crown, in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament; to wit, the Neceſſity of leaving the Duty upon Teas, *as a Teſt of the Parliamentary Right to Tax us*. Juſtly alarmed at a Repetition of the Evils, under which we groaned during the Exiſtence of the above-mentioned ever memorable Stamp-Act, and ſtimulated by a noble Spirit of Freedom, moſt of the Merchants and Traders in the antient and reſpectable Town of Boſton, the Inhabitants of which are deſcended from thoſe Sons of Liberty, who faced the moſt unparallelled Dangers, to ſeek that priceleſs Jewel in the Wilds of America, betook themſelves, in the Year 1768, to an œconomical Reſtriction of Imports; and thereafter fully applied that well experienced and effectual Remedy, a Suſpenſion of Commerce with Great Britain, except as to a few Articles, until a total Repeal of the Act now in Queſtion. This Step they warmly recommended to the Merchants and Traders of the City of New-York. *Theſe* univerſally, and it was hoped from a ſincere Love of Liberty, either expreſsly or tacitly ſubmitted to the Meaſure; received the public Thanks of the Repreſentatives of this Colony in General Aſſembly, for their public ſpirited Conduct; And ſtrenuouſly urged the Merchants and Traders in Pennſylvania, to enter into the ſame patriotic Compact; in which, after ſome Time, *they* engaged. This Compact was ſoon rendered more extenſive and efficacious, by a Junction of the other antient and reſpectable Colonies on the Continent. Nor could the Weight of an Union ſo glorious, long be unfelt by the Mother Country; for in the laſt Seſſions of Parliament, a Statute was paſſed, repealing all the Duties but thoſe on Teas. Far are we, NEVERTHELESS, from being relieved by this ſpecious Condeſcenſion, while the diſguſting Preamble and enacting Words of the firſt Act are ſtill in Force, with an Exception only of ſuch of the Duties thereby impoſed as by the ſubſequent Act are repealed, merely becauſe they were anti-commercial. For ſome Time the Merchants of this City in general, appeared ſenſible of the Deſign, and bent on ſupporting the memorable Union, until a total Repeal ſhould take Place. At length, however, from Motives, too apparent in ſome, to need a Mention: But on Pretence that the Non-Importation Agreement was not faithfully obſerved by our Brethren in Boſton, our Committee remonſtrated againſt the ſuppoſed Breach, exhorted the Boſtonians and Pennſylvanians to a firm and punctual Support of the Union; and received as we apprehend, ſufficient Proofs that the above-mentioned Breach was *only ſuppoſed*. Our Committee, ſoon after, attempted to procure a general Congreſs, by a Deputation of the ſeveral Northern Colonies, who had aceeded to the Compact, to take the general Senſe on the Queſtion; *Whether an Alteration ſhould not be made in the Agreement?* This Propoſal was received with diſguſt; and without Heſitation rejected. It, therefore, became neceſſary, in ſome Meaſure to take off the Maſk, and the Scheme of obtaining the Senſe of this City, on the Queſtion, *Whether an Importation of all Goods, except thoſe ſubjected to Duties*, ſhould take Place, was projected. But ſo fearful of the public Reſentment were the Projectors, that they propoſed this Queſtion, merely to ſound the Minds of the Inhabitants of this City, and to reiterate their Attempts upon the Virtue of our Neighbours. They, therefore, annexed to the Queſtion, this Proviſo, to wit, that if the other Colonies, would not conſent to it, they would again take the Senſe of our Inhabitants on the Queſtion. In this State, the Queſtion was propoſed to our Brethren in the neighbouring Colonies. And met with the ſame Fate as the other. But the Abettors of the odious Reſolution to reſcind, having by this and other indirect Means, diſcovered the Senſe of many of our Inhabitants, reſolved to put the Queſtion to the Citizens, without any Condition whatſoever. Yet the Co-operation of Intereſt, Neceſſity and Influence notwithſtanding, it appears from the Ward Liſts, that only 794 Perſons in this populous City, including all Ranks, and both Sexes, declared for the Affirmative of the Queſtion. And upon this ſlender Voice, (will Poſterity, whoſe Liberties are in our Hands, believe it!) the glorious and ſalutary Union of ſo many Colonies, has been reſcinded in this City, without the Privity or Conſent of the other numerous Inhabitants of the Colony; and againſt the *expreſs* Declaration of the other *reſpectable* Parties engaged in it.——————But as it is evident that the aforeſaid Union was founded in Wiſdom, and concerted for the moſt important End, *the Preſervation of American Liberty*: As the Neceſſity for its Continuance cannot ceaſe, until a total Repeal of the Revenue Act; as it concerned the *Common Intereſt* of all the Colonies engaged in it, and therefore could,—neither in juſtice or Honour be reſcinded, but by *common Conſent*. As its Breach in this City is grounded on the Senſe of a few, of the many Thouſand Inhabitants of this Colony: As it is highly probable that an unanimous Perſeverance for a few Months longer, would have ended in the total Repeal of an Act of Parliament, of which the Voice of all America has ſo loudly complained. And finally, as ſuch Reſciſion at this critical Juncture, may be attended with Conſequences, the moſt dangerous to American

Liberty. We the Subscribers, being of the Number of those who were desirous to support the said Agreement, in Conjunction with the other united Colonies, until such total Repeal, being deeply impressed, with the most distressing Sense of the Misconduct of those of our Inhabitants, who resolved to infringe the said Agreement: And being heartily and earnestly desirous to vindicate ourselves to the other Colonies, to all the World, and to the latest Posterity, from the least Suspicion of a direct, or indirect, tacit or express Acquiescence in the said Resolution; DO hereby solemnly declare, our utter Disapprobation thereof: And that it took Place against our Efforts to prevent it: AND WE DO HEREBY in all public Manner, PROTEST against the said Resolution; not doubting, that our Sister Colonies will distinguish in their Censures between those in this City, who have strained every Nerve in Support of the Non Importation Agreement; and those who, with unwearied Pains and Industry, have at length wrought its Subversion in this Colony.

NEW-YORK, July 25th. 1770.

☞ The *Gentlemen* (and *Ladies*) who think proper to call at Mr. *Drake's* to enter their *Protest* against *Importation* from GREAT BRITAIN are desired, that no Fraud may appear, to set down, along with their *Names* their *Occupations* and Places of Residence; in Order to convince an *unbelieving* and *gain-saying* WORLD, on which side of the Question *most* People of *Sense*, *Fortune*, and *Character* are engaged.

LONDON.

May, 17. Monday night Lord C——m and his party effected a political manœuvre which had like to have been attended with great success; for when Lord N—th least expected it, a motion was made respecting the Middlesex election; which so alarmed the premier, that the ablest speakers of the court side were forced to exert their utmost abilities to evade the putting the question for near two hours; while in the mean time messages were dispatched to every quarter to summon the absent members, whose arrival at last carried it by a majority.

Another squadron of Russian men of war is expected to anchor in the Humber early in the month of June, several pilots there having lately been engaged for that purpose, who have already sailed for the sound, in order to be ready to go on board as the ships arrive there, that no time may be lost in the prosecution of this important expedition.

On Thursday the Earl of Hillsborough, by his Majesty's command, laid the papers relating to American affairs before the H--e of L----s, and the said papers will come under consideration this day, when it is expected the H--e will be very full, as the L---s are all summoned.

Yesterday there was a grand levee at St. James's, at which his Majesty was present: the nobility and foreign ministers, &c, attended; at the same time, the sheriffs of the city of London attended his Majesty, with a copy of the city's new address to his Majesty, which was graciously received, and his Majesty has appointed Wednesday next to give an answer thereto; when the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council will wait on his Majesty to receive the same, agreeable to his Majesty's pleasure.

It is reported that instructions are preparing for the several American governors, for pursuing proper measures to prevent any disturbances which may seem likely to arise in their provinces.

May 21. Friday last his Grace the Duke of Richmond, made a motion in the House of Lords, for taking the affairs of America into consideration. He observed, that though his Majesty at the opening of the session had recommended the state of government in America to their serious attention, yet not one word had since been said upon the subject in that house.—Administration had never so much as appointed a day for so important a consideration. Even when the frivolous and trifling revenue acts were repealed, they would not utter a syllable. He should therefore offer to the consideration of their Lordships a number of propositions, in the form of resolutions; the first of which his Grace read as follows.

First, Resolved, That in several of his Majesty's colonies in North America, disorders have of late prevailed, prejudicial to the trade and commerce of this kingdom, and destructive to the peace and prosperity of the said colonies.

Upon which, Lord Hillsborough stood up, and confessed himself to be the culprit [his own word]; yet without offering any sort of justification, or making any kind of defence, and without going into the merit of the question, only saying the affairs of America ought to be left to the consideration of the Ministry, who might form some plan during the recess of parliament, though for these two years past, every measure respecting America, has been originated in parliament, he moved to adjourn.

However, before the question to adjourn was put, the resolutions were read, [18 in number,—*very circumlocutory, and not expressed with much force and clearness*,]

Lord Shelburn observed, 'That such resolutions against the culprit, being moved to be put off by himself, was such a manifest violation of justice, and such a prostitution of parliament, that he hoped impeachment would soon follow. He reproached administration for having put into the King's mouth at the beginning of the session, a recommendation of the affairs of America, as one of the principal objects for the consideration of parliament, and then suffering every day to elapse without so much as noticing that great object; and now that it was come to the last day, and the matter moved by the noble Duke, they with a most shameful and scandalous effrontery avoided all inquiry, by waving the subject, and putting the question *to adjourn*.

The ministry refused to take any notice of the proposed resolutions; they only called out for the question to adjourn, which being put, was carried.

It is remarkable enough, that Mr. G. G. from whose conduct, when in administration, the present discontents and troubles in America originally arose, has not once spoken on that subject during the late examination into and discussion of it.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, *July* 19.

NORFOLK, July 16.

This Day arrived here the Sloop Molly, Capt. Valentine Wightman of Rhode Island, last from Philadelphia. Having been refused to trade there, he came here to try our Markets; but, upon meeting with a cold reception, he intends to return immediately from whence he came We think it our Duty to say that the Captain behaved well on the Occasion.

The Ship Sharp, Captain Spiers, is going up Potowmack to load with Tobacco. She has on board 24 Bales, 18 Boxes and 9 Casks of Goods, which have been refused here.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 19.

At a meeting of the ASSOCIATORS, *at the court house of Norfolk county, on the 12th day of July*, 1770.

THOMAS Newton, jun. Matthew Phripp, and John Lawrence, Gentlemen, three of the committee appointed at the last meeting to apply to Capt Speirs, of the ship Sharp, relative to the landing of sundry goods, which the said Speirs had not been permitted to land at Philadelphia, this day reported to this meeting, that they had applied to the said Spiers, agreeable to the direction of the last meeting, and that the said Speirs answered that he looked on himself as a servant to the ship, and should do nothing with the said goods without further orders from the northward.

And the said Gentlemen of the committee further reported, that they had also applied to Messrs. William and John Brown, of this place, merchants, to whom the said Spiers was recommended by David Sproat & Co. of Philadelphia merchants, and that the said Brown declared that they would not have any thing to do with the said goods

RESOLVED, That the answer of Messrs Browns is satisfactory. And that the answer of the said Spiers is evasive, and not satisfactory. And that it is the opinion of this meeting, that whoever shall be instrumental in landing, storing, selling or purchasing, the goods before mentioned, will be acting in violation of the essential interests of America, and to the dearest rights of the people. And therefore RESOLVED, that we will, upon all occasions, and at all times hereafter, avoid purchasing any commodity or articles of goods whatsoever from, or have any trade or dealing with any person who shall be so instrumental; and that each of us will do our utmost endeavour to discover any such person.

And to the intent that the friends to the liberty of America, residing in this colony, may be assisting in preventing the landing, storing, selling, and purchasing, the said goods, it is further RESOLVED that our proceedings herein be transmitted to the Moderator, and that he be desired to make them public.

BOSTON, July 26.

THere was as full a meeting of the trade Tuesday last, at Faneuil-Hall, as ever was known, to take into consideration the reports relative to the defection of New-York, and what measures were necessary to be pursued for reshipping the goods which had been stored, as being imported contrary to the merchant's agreement——At this meeting a letter was read from four Persons in New-York, viz. Isaac Low, Henry Remsen, junr. Thomas Walton and John Harris Cruger informing, that a majority of the inhabitants of New-York were for an importation of goods, and that many orders had been actually forwarded; but as this intelligence was not sufficiently authenticated, as the said four persons had not even declared themselves to be authorized to give this information either by the standing committee or any other body, said letter was regarded as designed to impose upon this and the other American colonies, and to induce them to break through the most salutary plan of non importation, upon which the security of our invaluable rights and privileges so much depend. ——It was therefore voted unanimously, that the said letter, in just indignation, abhorrence and detestation, be forthwith torn into pieces and thrown to the winds as unworthy of the least notice: Which sentence was accordingly executed.

Upon a motion made, the question was put, whether it is the mind of this body, stedfastly and religiously to adhere to the non-importation agreement: whereupon it was resolved, that this body after full debate, cannot see any reason, that the agreement should be in the least degree abated; but on the contrary, that the salvation of this continent depends upon a firm and steady adherence thereto, and that we will steadily and firmly, adhere to, and maintain the same against all opposition, and every discouragement whatever. It was then moved that a letter be wrote to the standing committee of New-York, exhorting them to use their influence that such orders as may have been forwarded by their merchants for goods, may be countermanded, and that the non-importation agreement might be again come into by those who had violated the same.——There never was greater unanimity or more spirit discovered for the general interest of America than at this meeting, which stands adjourned to Tuesday next 3 o'clock, P. M.

We hear almost all those merchants who have had their goods stored have already given orders for their being immediately trucked to the vessel provided for that purpose.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 26.

To the PRINTER's.

The Committee for this City, being informed that *Williams* and Company had raised the Price of Bohea Tea, and sold the same at an Advance considerably above what had been customary within Three Years before the Association had taken place went down to the Store of the said *Williams* and Company, to be satisfied whether the Fact was true or not; and Mr. *Joseph Williams*, one of the said Company, appearing, the Committee enquired of him the Price he sold his Bohea Tea at; he answered Ten Shillings: The Committee enquired of him what was the first Cost, and what Advance he sold at: He then questioned the Authority of the Committee, and peremptorily told them they had no Business to make any such Enquiry. From this Refusal the Committee cannot but infer that the Information given them was true, and that the said *Williams* and Company have been infamous and base enough to break through the Association of this Province, without any Regard or Feeling for the sacred Rights of their Country. The People of this City in particular, and of the Province in general, it is hoped, will hold the same treacherous and faithless *Williams* and Company, in that Contempt and Abhorrence which such despicable Characters justly merit! And as they clearly evince, by their base Conduct, that they have no Feelings but what spring from a mean and sordid Selfishness, it is hoped, that every Man, who is a Friend to the Association, will have Spirit enough to desert all Connexion with them. To deal with Men so infamously inclined, is to give Encouragement to the Enemies of this Country, and to make a Sacrafice of the honest Man and fair Trader.

N. B. The above Company consists of *Thomas Williams*, *Thomas Charles Williams*, and *Joseph Williams*,

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

Tuesday last arrived here the Schooner Mary, Captain Bennet, as a Flag of Truce, from Port au Prince, in 15 Days Passage, by whom we learn, that the late Earthquake had thrown down all the Houses at that Place, except two, and buried a great Number of People in the Ruins, many of whom have since been dug out; that they had frequent Shocks every Day afterwards till he sailed, which kept the Inhabitants in continual Alarm, who were forced to make the best Shelter they could under Tents, &c. in the day, and at Night as many as could went on board the Shipping in the Harbour; that they were in the greatest Distress imaginable for Want of Provisions at Port au Prince, having scarce enough to bring them hither; that at Leoganne every House was thrown down; and at Petit Guava the Water flowed where the Town formerly stood.

Captain Marshall from Porto Rico informs, that the sloop Royal Windsor, Capt. Samuel Pearce, from New-York for Curracoa, having sprung a leak and split her mainsail, was drove so far to leeward as to make the port of St. John's, in the Island of Porto Rico, where he put in, and applied to the Governor for leave to refit his vessel, that he might proceed on his voyage; upon which the Spanish Governor seized the sloop, as he said no English vessels were to enter any of the Spanish ports. Captain Marshall left her there the 1st of July in great distress, being under seizure, and no answer from the Governor what was to be done with vessel, cargo or People.

July 30. Wednesday last arrived here Capt. Mitchell from Londonderry, with a great number of passengers.

New-Jersey, July 18, 1770.

Mr. PRINTER,

The world would be glad to be informed in the following particulars.

1st WHY those gentlemen in New-York, who were opposed to the late adopted measures, did send their orders for goods, so suddenly, as not even to wait the sentiments of the neighbouring colonies, what steps should be taken in consequence of the perfidy of the New-York faction? A piece of conduct that renders it difficult for us to distinguish those who were for importing from those who were against it.

2d. Whether self interest may not have so great influence over the mind, as to make even those who now oppose the measure, espouse it when the goods do actually arrive?

3d. Whether their importing is not as really detrimental to the public cauſe, as the ſame thing done by the other party?

4th. Whether the minority, by ſtill adhering to the non-importation agreement, would ſuffer more now, eſpecially when almoſt every public ſpirited perſon would give them the preference, than they would have done, had the majority, as they are called, continued their adherence?

5th. Whether the minority, by importing, do not weaken the hands, and counteract the public ſpirit of the neighbouring provinces in their endeavours to reduce the delinquents to a ſenſe of their duty, and hereby even make themſelves partizans againſt the other colonies?

6th. Whether it is not highly reaſonable that the minority in New-York, ſhould at leaſt equal other people, in trying to bring their deluded brethren to reaſon?

And 7th, If upon a reconſideration of the matter it ſhould appear to have been too haſty, whether then it would not be highly proper for them to countermand their orders, moreover directing their correſpondents in Britain, to have no commercial dealings with the betrayers of their country, under penalty of never hereafter purchaſing goods from ſuch Britiſh merchants?

Theſe matters the world are anxious to ſee explained; as the conduct of the minority ſeems ſomewhat myſterious, eſpecially when viewed in conjunction with that of the neighbouring provinces. The Union, proſperity and freedom of America is the ſincere prayer of every inhabitants of

New-Jerſey.

To the PRINTER,

IT cannot be denied, but that the Non Importation Agreement, which was entered into by the Merchants in the ſeveral Colonies on this Continent, has been much applauded by the moſt judicious and faſt Friends of America, on both Sides of the Water, as the only Expedient to obtain a Repeal of the odious Act of Parliament, impoſing a Duty on Goods imported, for the Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue in America.

That a ſteady Perſeverance in attending to the ſame, has likewiſe been ſtrongly recommended by all her beſt and moſt knowing Friends; notwithſtanding a partial Repeal of that Act which is not to take Place till December next (for in this lies the alluring bait) is equally True.—The ſame is further urged by this juſt obſervation, that if the Merchants or Importers do not perſiſt in a ſtrict obſervance of the Non-Importation Scheme, until a total Repeal of that Act, we cannot promiſe or flatter ourſelves on any future Trial the leaſt proſpect of Succeſs.

However the ſelf-denial, or great the hardſhips may be in this Matter on the Part of the Merchants in particular, It is certain the Cauſe for which it is ſuffered, is infinitely greater; for no leſs than our civil Rights and Priviledges, both for ourſelves and Poſterity, are apparently at Stake in this Conteſt, and the ſame will undoubtedly be infringed upon, and finally taken from us if a bad Miniſtry may have their Ends.

Hence how muſt it grieve the Hearts of all true undiſſembled Friends of America, to behold the Merchants in *New-York*, even the Committee or Depoſitaries of that ſalutary Meaſure, have violated and broke their plighted Faith in this Matter, and thereby have given our inveterate Enemies Cauſe to exult and rejoice.——Shocking! To ſee New-York before this ſo high in Eſteem and Reputation, who had the Eyes of the Siſter Colonies fixed on her, as a ſtrong Pillar in this important Struggle, juſt when brought to a Criſis, fall through and deſert her Cauſe.—How can you N. Yorkers, who were formerly renowned for aſſerting and ſupporting the Cauſe of Freedom, anſwer for this Conduct to God, your Country and Poſterity? Alas, the love of Mammon has been too prevalent with you to this Idol, you have proſtituted your Honour and ſtained your Character. I will not compare your Guilt to that of J——s J——t, but the Wound you have given to the common Cauſe of America, is indeed dangerous, yet I would hope not Deſperate (whilſt ſome honeſt Sons among you, yet remain) the beſt you can now do, is, to do as St Paul did when he had denied his Maſter. Return inſtantly from whence you have ſo ſhamefully revolted, that your Crime may be remitted.

A JERSEY MAN,

Mr. PRINTER,

THE Memory of Dr. Secker, late Archbiſhop of CANTERBURY, having been of late much traduced, by the Enemies both of Church and State, as well in the Colonies as in the Mother Country; on the one hand, as being too favourable to Diſſenters, and on the other, too high a Churchman: which is at leaſt a preſumptive Argument, that he was neither one nor the other; a Friend to his acknowledged Virtues having accidentally met with the following Epitaph on his Grave, in one of the Engliſh Papers, begs that you would inſert it in your's.

While SECKER liv'd, he ſhew'd how Seers did live;
While SECKER taught, Heav'n open'd to our Eye:
When SECKER gave, we knew how Angels give;
When SECKER died, we knew ev'n Saints muſt die.

PHILAGIOS.

Mr. PRINTER,

The following little Anecdote, taken from the Public Advertiſer of Dec. 2d, 1768, ſhews ſuch a freedom of Sentiment, and cheerfulneſs of Temper, that I cannot but hope it will have a Tendency, if its made more Public, to alter many People's Opinion of a ſet of Men, who have too often been repreſented by their Enemies, as averſe from all ſocial Mirth, and moſt narrow and contracted in their way of thinking.

ANECDOTE,

SOME Time ago, at Barnſtable in Devonſhire, a Diſſenting Clergyman having got *rather more than Merry* with one of the Candidates to repreſent that Town in Parliament, the Company agreed to ſally forth and break the Windows of all the Houſes that were not illuminated; when they came to the Meeting-Houſe, [it ought to have been called CHURCH] "D——n me, Jack, (cried the Candidate to the Parſon) there's a diſaffected Houſe!" "Faith it is,—(ſaid the Prieſt) and I'll have the firſt fling."—Away went the Stone, the Mob followed his Example, and the Windows were all demoliſhed in an Inſtant.

NEW-YORK. Auguſt 2.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor on the 25th Ult. publiſhed a Proclamation, whereby the General Aſſembly of this Province is prorogued to the 4th Day of September next.

Capt. Warden, in 42 Days from Madeira, informs us, That his Majeſty's Ship the Tweed, with Lord Dunmore, our Governor, on board, was hourly expected there from England, in his Way for his Government.

Saturday Capt. Shoals arrived here from Jamaica, with whom came Paſſengers Jacob Johnſton, Eſq; a wealthy Planter, of that Iſland, with his Family.

The Ship Beaver, Capt. Kemble, ſailed for London, on Sunday laſt.

Saturday Night laſt the Rev. Mr. Whitefield arrived here from Albany, and Sunday and Monday Evening, preached in the Preſbyterian Meeting Houſe.

Extract of a Letter from New-Brunſwick, dated July 24.

"We are credibly informed from Princeton, "That "the ſenior Claſs at Naſſau-Hall, have unanimouſly "agreed to appear at their enſuing Commencement, "dreſſed in American Manufactures."——How happy ought we to eſteem ourſelves, when we ſee ſome of our Youth, who will probably fill ſome of the higheſt Stations in their Country, when their Fathers have fallen aſleep, ſo early declaring their Love to their Country; and we hope they will meet with that Eſteem which is their Due, and that many at this critical Juncture, will follow their laudable Example, in encouraging our own Manufactures."

Capt. Ebenezer Campbell, lately arrived from Maryland, Spoke with a Cape May Pilot, who about ten Days ago, off Cape Henlopen, Spoke with Capt. Pool, from this Port bound to Carolina, who deſir'd if Opportunity offer'd, that his Owners might be informed he was then well.

On Wedneſday the 25th Ult. the General Aſſembly of Maſſachuſets-Bay, met at Cambridge, when Governor Hutchinſon in his Speech, inform'd, them that it being his Majeſty's expreſs Orders, that the General Aſſembly ſhould be held in the Town of Cambridge, he (the Governor) had no Power to convene them elſewhere; alſo that his Majeſty's Attorney and Solicitor-General had declared their Opinion, that there was nothing in the Charter or Province Law, that could in the leaſt reſtrain his majeſty in the Exercife of his Prerogative to adjourn the Aſſembly to Cambridge or any other Place in the Government; and that he could do Buſineſs with them in no other Place but Cambridge, ſo long as his Orders continued as they were; and therefore he earneſtly exhorted them to recede from their former Reſolution, and proceed to Buſineſs in Cambridge; and that if they ſtill refuſed, they would give their Enemies an Advantage which they would not fail to improve to their Prejudice, and would put it out of the Power of their Friends to ſerve them.

[Several of our Cuſtomers having deſired that the late Reſolutions of the Merchants, Traders and other Inhabitants of the Town of New-Haven, might be inſerted in this Day's Paper; to prevent their being offended that their Requeſt is not complied with, we think ourſelves obliged to inform them, that after the ſaid Reſolves were ſet and almoſt ready for the Preſs, they were countermanded by the ſame Gentleman, and others, by whom they were handed to the Preſs.

Many Pieces, we are obliged to leave out for want of Room.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Frances, Seymour, from St. Chriſtophers; Providence, Reſt, Penſacola; Tom, Tuell; Lydia, Peabody; and Hope, Devore, Rhode-Iſland; Polly, Dawſon; Mary, Shoels; Proſper, Jones; Cornelia, Gilford; and Joſeph, Campbell, Jamaica; Friendſhip, Lewis, Honduras; Roſe, Warden, Madeira; Betſy, Lightbourn, St. Croix; Mary Ann, Seymour, Turks-Iſland; Two Friends, Randall, Hiſpaniola; Speedwell, Smith, Boſton.

OUTWARD.

Aaron, Holmes, for Briſtol; Mees, Zurberſt, South-Carolina; Pitt, Palmer, Quebec; Charming Patty, Bryſon, Newfoundland; Betſy Savage, New-Providence, Three Brothers, Gilbert, Surinam; Lydia, Freebody, and Thom, Tuell, Rh. Iſland. Caty, Thomas, Barbados.

CLEARED.

Beaver, Kemble, to London; Lord Cambden, Elder, Curacoa; Succeſs, Bewes, St. Lucea; Pennſylvania Farmer, Gibbons, St. Chriſtophers; Nancy, White, Briſtol; Fanny, Green, North-Carolina; Liberty, Prince, Cayenne; St. John, Stewart, Newfoundland; Nancy, Woddell, Gibraltar; Humbird, Cox; and Charming Polly, St. Croix. Rhode Iſland; New-York, Farmer, Liverpool; Charlotte, Albany, Gibraltar, William and Elizabeth, Cannon, St. Lucea; Two Brothers, Petty, New-Providence; Hannah, Gibb; Defiance, Loant; and Sally, Stien, Hiſpaniola.

LUDLOW and HOFFMAN,

ONCE more deſire all perſons indebted to them, to diſcharge their reſpective debts in a ſhort time.——They have for ſale, new rice, tobacco, indigo, hemp, powder, bar iron, bolting cloths, and vermillion. 39 4t.

For BRISTOL,
The Ship AARON,
JOSEPH HOLMES, Maſter,
Lying at Cruger's Wharf

WILL ſail the firſt of September ——For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOHN HARRIS CRUGER.

TO BE SOLD

A Lot of ground conſiſting of about two and a Half acres, lying on the Bowry lane, oppoſite Mr. Herring's: For further particulars, apply to Samuel Haller, in Batteau-Street, near the river. 39 4t

Twenty Five Pounds Reward,

WHEREAS on Thurſday Night laſt, John Harriſon Vinton, otherwiſe called John Vinton, did feloniouſly cut the Sloop Sally, of about Eighty or Ninety Tons Burthen, from the Dock, and carried her off; and whereat I am two Thirds Owner of the ſaid Sloop, and the ſaid Vinton is conſiderably in my Debt. I do hereby offer the above Reward of Twenty Five Pounds, New-York Currency, to any Perſon or Perſons whoſoever, who ſhall apprehend the ſaid John Vinton, confine him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that he may be brought to condign Punithment, and Seize the ſaid Sloop, ſo that ſhe may be brought again to the Harbour of New-York.

Given under my Hand in the City of New-York, the 30th July 1770,

GEORGE JOHNSON.

BY *order of the honourable Daniel Horſmanden, Eſq. chief juſtice of the province of New-York, and one of the judges of the ſupreme court for the ſaid province; notice is hereby given, to Henry Guinand, of London, merchant, ſurviving partner of Meſſrs. Joſeph and Henry Guinand, and all others whom it may concern; That on application and due proof made before the ſaid juſtice (purſuant to the directions of an act of the governor, council, and the general aſſembly of the colony of New-York, in ſuch caſe made and provided, entitled, "an act to prevent frauds in debtors;" and of three ſeveral other acts of the lieut. governor, council, and general aſſembly of the ſaid colony, alſo lately made and provided, for enlarging, continuing and extending the ſame) he hath iſſued his warrant directed to the ſheriff of the county of Orange, commanding him to attach, ſeize, take and ſafely keep, all the whole eſtate, as well real as perſonal, of the ſaid Henry Guinand, of what nature or kind ſoever; and that unleſs the owner or owners thereof, his attorney or attornies, factors or agents, do within a year and a day from the time of ſuch ſeizure made, redeem the ſame and pay his debts, or give ſufficient ſecurity therefor, to anſwer the value thereof, with coſts; all his eſtate which ſhall be ſo ſeized and taken, will be ſold for the ſatisfaction of his creditors. Dated this twenty-ſixth of July, 1770.* 39 4t

LEFT, to be publiſh'd, by Subſcription, A Pamphlet, entitled, A True and Faithful Narrative of the Love Intrigues of the Author, William Clark, Soldier in his Majeſty's 29th Regiment of Foot,——in which is given, a faithful Account of his Courtſhip Marriage and Bedding with Mary Nowel, Daughter of Joſeph Nowel, Boat-builder, at North End Boſton; with a Deſcription how much he ſuffered on ſaid Account.——The Piece will make about 60 Pages in Octavo, in which the Reader will find Satisfaction.

Subſcriptions may be given in at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, each Subſcriber paying 1/6 for which they will be entitled to a Book,—or the Money will be return'd if the Subſcriptions ſhould be inſufficient to defray the Expence.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be ſold,
(Price Nine Pence)
By the Printer at the Exchange, New-York,
A Pamphlet, entitled,
REMARKS upon a late Paper of INSTRUCTIONS,
Calculated for the Meridian of
FOUR COUNTIES in the PROVINCE of
NEW-YORK.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange,

THE
FRIENDLY INSTRUCTOR,
OR A
COMPANION
FOR YOUNG
LADIES and GENTLEMEN,
IN WHICH,
Their Duty to God and their Parents, their Carriage to Superiors and Inferiors, and ſeveral other very uſeful and inſtructing Leſſons are recommended,
IN
Plain and Familiar Dialogues.
By a LADY,
With a Recommendatory Preface,
By the Rev. Dr. DODDRIDGE.

POET'S CORNER.

To a young GENTLEMAN.

BE not, my friend, by youth deceiv'd
Nor let the syren be believ'd
Though smooth and soft her strain;
Away on whirling wheels she flies,
Swift as the gust that rides the skies,
Without or yoke or rein.
Youth must resign its blooming charms
To age, whose cold and shivering arms
Will wither every joy;
'Tis brittle glass, a rapid stream,
'Tis melting wax, an air dress'd dream,
That time will soon destroy.
So smiles at morn the dewy rose,
And to the genial breezes blows,
Evolving odours round;
But, crush'd by evening's rushing rains,
It droops, it sinks upon the plains,
Down trodden with the ground.
Hours days, months, years, impetuous fly,
Like meteors darting to the sky,
And must return no more;
Know, my young friend, that moments fled
Are moments ever, ever dead,
And cancell'd from thy score.
See how the globes that sail the heaven,
Around in rapid eddies driven,
Are hastening to their doom;
Time rushes to eternity,
Eager in his embrace to die,
His parent an his tomb.
Though we in these low vales were born,
Yet these low vales our soul should scorn,
And to the heavens should rise;
So the larks, hatch'd on clods of earth,
Disdain their mean inglorious birth,
And tow'ring seek the skies.

To be sold by public Auction,
On THURSDAY the 2d of August,
At 12 o'Clock, at the Merchant's Coffee-House;

ALL the Sails, Anchors, Cables and Materials, and a Parcel of Staves, Hoops and Pine Boards, saved from the Wreck of the Brigantine William and John, lately cast away:

ALSO,

The Hull of the said Brigantine,

As it now lies at Quay-Beech the East End of Long-Island.

N. B. This Vessel is but 12 Mouths old, and entirely built of live Oak.

☞ Most excellent Hyson, common Green, and Bohea Teas, to be sold very cheap, at ANTHONY L. BLEEIKER's Vendue Store. 38

TO BE SOLD,

ON board the Brigantine Elliot, Paul Miller, Master, from AFRICA, at Van Zandt's Wharf,

A Parcel of young healthy NEW NEGROES,

Men, Women, Boys and Girls, from 10 to 22 Years old, at a LOW PRICE. 38 41

TO BE SOLD,

FIVE Lots of Land, between the Highlands and Albany, on the West Side of Hudson's River, in the County of Ulster, containing in the whole about 7000 Acres;—one ditto at Delaware River, 2000 Acres—one ditto of about 638—and one ditto at Schohary River, about 30 Miles from Katts Kill, adjoining to several well settled Farms, containing about 1200 Acres. For further Particulars inquire of ROBERT DRUMMOND, Esq; at Acquacknack, or of Jane Durham, at the lower End of King-Street, in New-York, who will dispose of the same, or some Part thereof, on reasonable Terms, and give an indisputable Title for the same. 38 41

City of New-York, 26th July, 1770.

ALL Shopkeepers and others, are hereby forbid giving Credit to any Person whatsoever, on my Account, as I shall pay no Debt contracted in my Name under any Pretence whatsoever, unless I should see Cause to give an Order in writing under my own Hand.

38 41 GEO DEMLER Lieut. 60th Reg.

Fairfield, 24th July, 1770.

RUN away from his Master Samuel Bradley, jun. Esq; of Fairfield, in Connecticut, on Saturday the 21st of July Instant, a Negro Man named MINCER, about 23 Years of Age a stout Fellow, very black, Guinea born, speaks goood English, but something slow of speach, his Shins bowing more than common outwards: He had with him when he went away, one blue Vest, and one streaked homespun ditto, each without Sleeves, one or two Holland Shirts, one checked Linen ditto, one Tow homespun ditto, two Pair of Tow Trowsers, one Pair striped homespun ditto, one or two Pair of check'd do. a Pair Shoes and a Castor Hat almost new,—and is supposed to have some small Silver Money, and Silver Lace with him; its probable he will travel towards New-York Government, and not unlikely he will endeavour to get over to Long-Island. Whoever will take up and secure said Negro in any of his Majesty's Gaols, so that his Master may have him again, or bring him to his said Master, shall have Three Dollars Reward, and all reasonable Charges, paid by

SAMUEL BRADLEY, jun.

All Masters of Vessels and others are cautioned against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Negro, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law. 38 40

PURSUANT to an Order made by the Worshipful George Brewerton and Andrew Gautier, Esqrs; two of the Judges of the Mayor's Court, for the City and County of New-York, on the Petition of Jacob Kemper, of the City of New-York, Shopkeeper, and sundry of his Creditors: Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the said Jacob Kemper, to shew Cause if any they have, before the said Judges, on Friday the Third Day of August next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day, at the House of Walter Brock, situate near the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, why an Assignment of the Estate of the said Jacob Kemper should not be made to Christopher Smith, of the said city of New-York, Merchant, for the Benefit of all the Creditors of the said Jacob Kemper, pursuant to the prayer of the said Petition, and the said Jacob Kemper be thereupon discharged Pursuant to the several Acts of this Colony of New-York, made and passed for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

New York July 24th, 1770. 38 41.

TO BE SOLD, BY
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
At his Store, near the Ferry Stairs;

IRISH linens, worsted plush, Turkey burdets, Manchester velvets, peelong sattins, cotton gowns, Russia duck, white wash brushes and hand brushes; white cotton counterpains, loaf, lump and double refined sugars; 30d. nails, deck and sheathing nails, rice, New York rum, Jamaica spirits, cordials in casks and in cases, Geneva and brandy, sweet oil, capers and olives, marble chimney pieces, and square slabs; cordage, Madeira wine, looking glasses, netting twine, jallop root, grindstones, Jamaica sugar, and a few bundles choice dress deerskins. New-York. 28th June. 1770 36—

Wanted to go to Virginia, *on good Wages*,

A Sober single Man, of a good Character, who understands the Smith's Business and is a good Workman.

ALSO,

Will be wanted the beginning of December next, a single Man of like Character who understands the tending and Management of a Merchant's Mill, in the same Place, who may likewise hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer at the Exchange 36—

GEORGE BAIL,

Being obliged to move until the Store in which he now lives, in Bayard-Street is rebuilt, will sell, very low for Cash;

Pencill'd China.

TEA table sets complete, Quart bowls, [45 ps.
Pint ditto,
Cream jugs,
Sugar dishes,
Tea pot stands,
Spoon boats,
Flower jarrs,
Quart mugs,
3 pint coffee pots,
Coffee cups and saucers,
Butter plates,
Tea cups and saucers with handles.

Burnt Image China.

Complete tea table sets, (39 ps.
Gallon bowls,
Three quart do.
3 pint do.
2 pint do.
1 pint do.
Chocolate do.
Cups and saucers, (4 sizes,
Tea pots.
Cream jugs with covers,
Sugar dishes,
Tea pot stands,
Cups and saucers with handles, large and small,
Odd saucers.—Salt sellers.

Blue and white China.

Table and soup plates,
Odd saucers.—Salt sellers,
Do cups, 2 sizes,
Gallon bowls,
3 Quart do.
3 Pint do.
2 Pint do.
1 do. do.
3 Pint coffee pots,
3 Pint bowls,
Butter plates,
Large cups and saucers,
Small do.
Tea pots, 3 sizes,
Do. and stands,
Spoon boats.

Brown China.

Large tea pots,
Small do.
Slop bowls,
Chocolate do.
3 Pint coffee pots.

White China.

Sugar dishes,
Cream jugs,
Flower jars

White Stone Ware.

Sets of oblong dishes,
Tureens, large and small,
Butter tubs and stands,
Worcester pattern sallad,
Bowls and stands, &c. &c.
Table and butter plates,
Jelly and pudding forms, different patterns.

Delph Ware.

Gallon bowls, bottles and basons, large,
3 Quart bowls,
2 do. do.
2 do. do.
Pint and half pint do.
Plates.—Bowls and basons, 2 sizes,
Quart mugs,—Pint & ½ pint,
Sugar dishes &c.

Plain Glass Ware.

Gallon decanters,—3 Qu. do.
2 Quart do 1 do do.
Wine and water glasses
Wash hand glasses with plates.
Beer glasses,
Common wine do.
Cruets,—Butter tubs and stands,
Punch glasses with handles,
Patty pans,—Sugar dishes,
Salt sellers and linings,
Jelly and bird glasses.

Flower'd Glass.

Decanters, new fashion,
Wine and water, and
Ale glasses,
Neat cut salts,
Do. cruets,
Bowls with covers, 2 sizes,
Odd glasses with silver tops, for cruet stands,
Cruet stands from 12s. to £.3

Iron Ware from England.

Fish kettles with strainers, 3 sizes,
Stew pans, 5 sizes,
Tin patty pans, 3 sizes,
Gallon and 3 quart tea kettles,

Queen Pattern Lamps,

Of the newest patterns, very useful for sick persons,
Tin lamps that serves for several uses,
Table matts, 2 sizes,
Pocket steelyards,
Snuff boxes,
Tob. do. with burning glasses,
Japan'd spectacle cases,
Ivory black, 3s. per pound,
Bristol grindstones,
London grindones, several sizes,
Best velvet corks,
Common do.

32—

WANTED,

A Miller, who understands the Management of a Grist Mill may hear of Employment, by inquiring of the Printer hereof, at the Exchange. 36—

PERRY HAYES & SHERBROOKE,
Have for Sale,

MUSCOVADO Sugars, best French and Jamaica cotton, dried Spanish hides. Cinnamon, Cadiz Salt, British canvas, crates of white stone dishes, and Dutch Sithe. The remainder of their European goods will be sold on very low terms. 33 40

INOCULATION.

GEORGE PUGH Surgeon, lately arrived from Jamaica, acquaints the Public, that he was the first Person who introduced the Suttonian Method of Inoculation for the Small-Pox in that Part of the West-Indies, where he has been instrumental in almost eradicating that most loathsome Disease He now proposes carrying on that Branch of his Profession, every Spring and Fall, in Elizabeth Town New-Jersey, where he has opened a Commodious House for the Reception of Patients. Any Person, Family or Company desirous of being Inoculated by him at New-York, Philadelphia or else-where, may depend upon his strictest Care and Attendance to conduct them through the Small-Pox, and upon Terms agreeable to their Circumstances, and what may justly be added, with very little Loss of Time or Hindrance. And that all Persons may have it in their Power to satisfy themselves of the Utility of his Practice, he has inserted a few of the Estates that were inoculated by him, without the loss of a Patient, in the Parish of Westmoreland, Jamaica, each Estate having not less than 400 Slaves upon an Avarage, Deanes Valley, William Witter, Esq; Angleasea, Samuel Houghton; Paradise, John Cope; Egypt, Ditto; Prospect, H. Rickets; Amity, William Bosley; South-Field, William Blake; Williamsfield, Crawl, Roaring-River, Hertford, Beckford, Esq; Mount Pleasant, Jacob Ferris, Sweet-River, Friendship, Greenwich, Flo. Vassall. Esq;

With many more Estates and white People throughout the Island, too numerous to be inserted in this Advertisement.

N. B. The Poor, properly recommended, will be inoculated gratis.

TO BE SOLD,
Upon reasonable TERMS, at
ABEEL and BYVANCK's,
Near Coenties-Market,
A considerable Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—

ALSO,

POWDER, Shot,
London IC steel, Blister'd steel
German do.
Best refin'd bar iron,
Hoop iron,
Copperas,
Chalk,
Iron pots and kettles, equal to the Holland,
Large iron tea kettles,
Do. stew pans,
Do. dripping pans,
Do. Skillets, dogs, waggon and cart boxes,
Post and box coffee mills,
Sealed half bushels,
6d. and 24d nails,
Clout nails sorted,
Brads sorted from 1d. to 6d.
Files sorted from the largest rubbers to the smallest ward files,
Chissels, plain irons, &c. &c. sorted, superior to those imported from Great Britain, and at a less price,
American made Sithes,
Straw knives,
Best long and short steel
Blade mill saws, single or in sets, other saws of different sorts,
Fine brass wire for wheat screens,
Indian heads sorted,
Do. looking glasses and
Hatchets,
Best yellow oil flints, very cheap, by the thousand or greater quantity,
Velvet corks cheap,
Best glue,
House and horse bells.

AT
Ogdens, Laight, & Company,
VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,
Newark, East New-Jersey,

ARE made all kinds of hollow ware, and other castings usually made at Air furnaces; such as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, griddles, pye-pans of various sizes, potash kettles and sugar boilers, calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates neatly fitting each other, Bath stoves for burning coal, iron stoves for work-shops and ships cabbins, Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and sizes, half hundred and smaller weights. As their metal is of the best quality, and the construction of their furnace, manner of working and moulding the most improved; their ware is equal if not superior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general superior to English hammers, &c.

Any person wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his store in New-York, in St. Georges Square, or of James Abeel, near Coenties Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at Newark, or of Moses Ogden, at the furnace. Castings of any particular kind may be made by applying to any of the above persons.

N. B Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price.

JAMES DEAS,
Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

AT the Corner, opposite to the Tavern lately kept by Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let

N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs all or Sorts 68—

ANY Gentleman inclining or intending to carry on the Spermaceti-Works, in all the various Branches; may hear of a young Man at Mr. Gilston's, near the Head of Chapel-Street; who will engage to answer his highest Expectations, in performing every Branch thereunto belonging: And likewise erect the Materials for carrying on said Business. 36—

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

PETERSBURGH, *April* 3.

IT is not doubted but the campaign will be opened by both the great armies in the courſe of this month. On the other hand the Ottoman Porte will make the greateſt efforts to recover the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, the loſs of which is greatly regretted by the Turks.

Leghorn, April 18. Such is the rebellious ſpirit of the Corſicans, that the French begin to deſpair to keep them in proper ſubjection, without ſtationing numbers of additional troops in that iſland; and that for this, and ſome other reaſons, they have made an offer to ſurrender it to the Pope for Avignon; which his Holineſs has refuſed.

LONDON, *May* 15.

Yeſterday the Earl of Chatham was viſited at his houſe in Pall-mall, by the Dukes of Bolton, Richmond, Portland, and Mancheſter; the Marquiſſes of Rockingham and Granby; The Lords Temple, Suffolk, Stanhope, Shelburne, and Lyttleton; Right hon. George Grenville, and ſeveral other patriotic noblemen and gentlemen, who accompanied his Lordſhip to the Houſe of Peers.

We are informed, that the article in ſome of the papers relative to the affront ſaid to have been given by Earl T--ple to a Great Perſonage ſome time ago, is void of foundation; as is, that in ſome of the papers relative to Mr. Heaten, Wilkes, and Lord N---h.

On Wedneſday Colonel Barre, in a certain aſſembly, commented largely on a letter of orders, ſaid to be given by a great perſonage, and communicated to the public by Lord Barrington, ſecretary at war, relative to an atrocious crime, committed by three or four private men in the foot guards, who effected the reſcue of a general officer; and the colonel humorouſly remarked, that as the crime was only an *atrocious crime*, it was, as uſual of late, tho't highly worthy of having no other notice taken of it than a verbal reprimand.

Extract of a letter from New-Caſtle, May 12.

"On Thurſday, in conſequence of hand bills diſtributed, a numerous meeting of the free Burgeſſes and freeholders of this town, was held at Mr. Parker's long room, when Thomas Delaval, Eſq; who preſented their petition to his Majeſty, took the chair, and acquainted them with the reception it met with, which not having the deſired effect, they then came to a reſolution to follow the example of the capital, when a remonſtrance was drawn up, and ſigned by the ſtewards of 23 out of 32 companies, and a great number of freeholders. It was ſent off by an expreſs, finely decorated with ribbons, to Sir Francis Blake Delaval, in order to be preſented to his Majeſty on Monday next."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the county of Wilts.

"Thurſday, the laſt day of the ſeſſions, part of the 5th and 38th, the 50th and 56th regiments of foot, did in a moſt inſulting manner, (contrary to cuſtom at the time of ſeſſions) keep patrolling the ſtreets, with drums beating and fifes playing. At the time the court was ſitting they continued beating their drums, &c. all along the front of the Town-Hall, or court houſe, &c. After the buſineſs of the court had been impeded for ſome time, Sir E. Bayntſin, and the reſt of the juſtices, ordered the conſtables to deſire all the ſoldiers to deſiſt from beating their drums and playing their fifes before the court; but the inſolence of the ſoldiers was ſuch, that inſtead of paying due reſpect to the order of the court, they made no apology, but kept on beating their drums and playing their fifes; and, in my humble opinion, if the court had offered to puniſh them, for diſobeying the order of all the magiſtrates, we might have had another Boſton affair in the town of the deviſees.'

The Right Hon. Lord Mayor took notice of a letter, which a few days ago was publiſhed in a morning paper, reflecting on his Lordſhip's humanity, and want of reſpect to the laws of the land, and the duties of a Magiſtrate; which his Lordſhip treated with proper indifference: However, a Member of the Court moved, that the Printer ſhould be proſecuted; but his Lordſhip ſignifying his diſregard of the publication, no more was ſaid upon it.

May 16. A Confirmation is arrived at the Ruſſian Ambaſſador's, of the advantage gained by the Ruſſians in the Morea.

The French, ſince our late inſults on their territory, have formed a coaſt guard, which by beacons, can aſſemble troops ſufficient to oppoſe any landing, and in three days will gather 100,000 under arms; theſe men never march, but attend the ſea coaſt only.

We are informed that a certain great perſonage has expreſſed his abhorrence of ſome late proceedings on the weſtern Continent, as at preſent repreſented, and has deſired to have a full, explicit, and true narrative of theſe tranſactions laid before him.

May 17. Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. has obtained leave not to return any more to his government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay. He is to have a penſion for life of 800 l. per annum.

The patent for appointing a new Governor in the place of Sir Francis Bernard, was actually making out laſt week at the Secretary of State's office in favour of Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of Maſſachuſetts Bay: but on the receipt of two freſh letters from that part of America, it has been thought adviſeable to appoint ſome other perſon of more determined principles.

May 18. The hope that the American affairs would be ſettled in an amicable way, is again eclipſed by a new adopted plan.

It is aſſerted that the real obſtacle of a coalition among the great, is their ſentiments on the Colonies affairs: Adminiſtration are perſuaded, nothing but coercive meaſures ought to be purſued; on the other hand, the oppoſition are for lenient proceedings, and a reverſal of all the violent ſteps lately taken.

The proteſting Lords is now the Toaſt drank in all patriotick companies.

On Monday the Earl of Chatham made a motion in the Houſe of Lords, for an Addreſs to the King, to deſire he would diſſolve the preſent parliament. He ſtated the public diſcontents in England, Ireland and America; affirmed that the people had no confidence in the H--- of C----s, who had betrayed their truſt, and ſhewed from the ſituation of public affairs, the great neceſſity of having a p----t on whom the people can place a proper confidence.—All arguments were in vain, and the debates having laſted 'till 9 o'clock, the Court Lords called for "the Queſtion!" and put a negative upon it, 78 to 29.

The ſhips of war now ready to ſail under the command of Commodore Biron, are to form a line, from Cape Race, in Newfoundland, to the latitude of Cape Cod off Boſton, which will effectually prevent any clandeſtine trade being carried on up the river St. Lawrence, coaſt of Nova-Scotia, and the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

We learn from authority, the next ſeſſion of parliament will be opened with matters relating to the diſagreement at Boſton; and that no material buſineſs can be finiſhed till ſome further accounts are received, which according to expreſs orders, will be tranſmitted with the utmoſt expedition.

Yeſterday his Excellency Walter Patterſon, Eſq; chief Governor of the iſland of St. John, in the Bay of Fundy, ſet out for Portſmouth, in order to embark for his ſaid Government.

It is ſaid to be determined that the preſent Premier ſhall continue till the meeting of next ſeſſion.

May 19. The poſtponing the enquiry into certain papers, which now lie on the table for examination from day to day, is ſaid to be owing to the backwardneſs of both parties to enter into the conſideration of affairs which they relate to; but from different motives. The Oppoſition wiſh to defer it till their great leader be well enough to attend; the other ſide deſire to put it off, that they may not be troubled with the diſcuſſion of thoſe matters at all.

Queen's Palace, St. James's Park, May 22, 1770.

This morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princeſs.

MAY 23. The Duke of Bedford remains exceeding ill, and is thought to be in imminent danger.

We hear it is now abſolutely ſettled, that a certain Great Perſonage is to ſpend the remainder of her days in Germany. And that this deſign is ſo near being put in execution, that meaſures are now taking with regard to the houſhold.

It is ſaid that as ſoon as the above takes place, the Houſhold of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales will be formed; and moſt of the D-----r's ſervants be appointed to places in it.

Extract of a letter from Aleppo.

"The Engliſh all through Turkey are in the utmoſt conſternation.---The Grand Signor has ſignified to Mr. Murray, the Engliſh Reſident, that if the Ruſſian fleet is not recalled by the Engliſh, who were the means of its getting to the Archipelago, and without whoſe aſſiſtance it would never have come, he will ſeize all the effects of the Engliſh Turkey Company, as alſo their perſons, as hoſtages for the performance. Mr. Murray anſwered with a becoming ſpirit, that we gave no aſſiſtance but what we gave to any power in time of peace; that our ports lay on their way to the Mediterranean, and that the Ruſſians paid a market price for every thing they had. 'Tis imagined here your Cabinet at home will be puzzled how to act, as the family compact may appear in its full luſtre when they have ſuch a handle."

The Aldermen, Common Council, &c. meet the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. at Guildhall, this day at noon, to proceed from thence to St. James's, to preſent an Addreſs, Petition and Remonſtrance to his Majeſty.

WESTMINSTER, *May* 19.

Yeſterday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal aſſent to a great Number of Bills, after which his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious ſpeech.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The ſeaſon of the year, and the diſpatch you have given to the publick buſineſs, make it proper for me to put an end to this ſeſſion of parliament.

The temper with which you have conducted all your proceedings, have given me great ſatisfaction, and I promiſe myſelf the happieſt effects from the firmneſs as well as the moderation which you have manifeſted in the very critical circumſtances which have attended your late deliberations.

With reſpect to foreign affairs, I have nothing material to communicate to you. I will continue my endeavours to appeaſe, if poſſible, the troubles which ſtill prevail in ſome parts of Europe, or at leaſt to prevent them from ſpreading farther. In all events it ſhall be my firſt and conſtant care to watch over the intereſts, and to preſerve undiminiſhed the rights of my people."

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I return you my thanks for the ſupplies you have ſo chearfully granted for the ſervice of the current year, as well as for your attention to make uſe of every opportunity of reducing the national debt. The proviſion you have been able to make in this ſeſſion for diſcharging ſo conſiderable a ſum, without laying any further burthen on my ſubjects, cannot but be highly advantageous to public credit."

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I muſt earneſtly recommend to you to exert, in your reſpective counties, the ſame zeal and prudence that you have ſhewn in parliament for promoting the peace and the welfare of the kingdom: Nothing can be ſo favourable to the wiſhes of thoſe, who look with jealouſy on the ſtrength and proſperity of this country, as the prevalence of animoſities and diſſentions amongſt ourſelves: Let it therefore be your care to diſcountenance every attempt to infuſe groundleſs ſuſpicions and diſcontent into the minds of your fellow ſubjects: Make them ſenſible of my conſtant attention to promote their attention to promote their happineſs, and convince them, that nothing can ſo effectually ſecure their liberties, as the maintenance of every part of our excellent conſtitution in its due force and authority.

Then the Lord Speaker, by his Majeſty's Command, ſaid,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majeſty', royal will and pleaſure, that this parliament be prorogued to Thurſday the 19th day of July next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the 19th of July next.

One of the acts to which his Majeſty gave his aſſent, was,

An Act to enable the Governor, Council, and General Aſſembly of New-York, to paſs an act of Aſſembly, for creating and iſſuing upon loan, paper bills of credit to a certain amount.

The following is a Copy of the Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition, which is to be preſented to his Majeſty next Wedneſday.

"To the KING's moſt excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WHEN your Majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects the Citizens of London, whoſe loyalty and affection have been ſo often and ſo effectually proved and experienced by the illuſtrious Houſe of Brunſwick, are labouring under the weight of that diſpleaſure which your Majeſty has been adviſed to lay upon them, in the anſwer given from the throne to their late humble application, we feel ourſelves conſtrained, with all humility, to approach the royal Father of his people.

Conſcious, Sire, of the pureſt ſentiments of veneration which they entertain for your Majeſty's perſon, we are deeply concerned, that what the law allows, and the conſtitution teaches, hath been miſconſtrued by miniſters, inſtruments of that influence which wakes the realm into diſreſpect to your Majeſty.

Perplexed and aſtoniſhed as we are, by the awful ſentence of cenſure lately paſt upon this City in your Majeſty's anſwer from the throne; we cannot, without ſurrendering all that is dear to Engliſhmen, forbear moſt humbly to ſupplicate, that your Majeſty will deign to grant a more favourable interpretation to this dutiful, though perſevering claim of our invaded birth-rights; nothing doubting that the benignity of your Majeſty's nature will, to our unſpeakable comfort, at length break through all the ſecret and viſible machinations to which the City of London owes its late ſevere repulſe; and that your Kingly juſtice and Fatherly tenderneſs, will diſclaim the malignant and pernicious advice which ſuggeſted the anſwer we deplore: An advice of moſt dangerous tendency; inaſmuch as thereby the exerciſe of the cleareſt rights of the ſubject, namely, to petition the King for redreſs of grievances, to complain of the violation of the freedom of election, and to pray for a diſſolution of Parliament, to point out male practices in adminiſtration, and to urge the removal of evil Miniſters, hath, under the generality of one compendious word, been indiſcriminately checked with reprimand; and your Majeſty's afflicted citizens of London have heard, from the throne itſelf, that the contents of their humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition, laying their complaints and injuries at the feet of their Sovereign, as Father of his people, able and willing to redreſs their grievances, cannot but be conſidered by your Majeſty, as diſreſpectful to yourſelf, injurious to your parliament, and irreconcileable to the principles of the conſtitution.

Your Majeſty cannot diſapprove, that we here aſſert the cleareſt principle of the conſtitution, againſt the inſidious attempts of evil counſellors to perplex, confound and ſhake them: We are determined to abide by thoſe rights and liberties, which our fore-fathers bravely vindicated, at the ever memorable revolution, and which their ſons will

resolutely defend. We therefore now renew, at the foot of the throne, our claim to the indispensible right of the subject,—a full, free and unmutilated Parliament, legally chosen in all its members;—a right which this House of Commons have manifestly violated, depriving at their will and pleasure, the County of Middlesex of one of its legal representatives, and arbitrarily nominating, as a Knight of the Shire, a person not elected by a majority of the freeholders. As the only constitutional means of reparation now left for the injured Electors of Great-Britain, we implore, with most urgent supplications, the dissolution of this present Parliament, the removal of evil ministers, and the total exclusion of that fatal influence, which has caused such national discontent.

In the mean time, Sire we offer our constant prayers to Heaven that your Majesty may reign, as King's can only reign, in and by the hearts of a loyal dutiful and free people."

BOSTON, July 16.

We hear from Windsor, on Connecticut River, that two Men, being out a hunting, having discovered a Deer on the side of a Mountain, they agreed to part and meet again on the opposite side, but one being discovered returned, which his Partner taking for the Deer, shot and killed him instantly, the Ball going through his Head. This is the Third Instance of the kind within two Years, which is now hoped will make Hunters more cautious!

Last Friday a man went into a cistern at a still house at the south part of this town, in order to wash it, which had been done some days before without any difficulty, but he expired in an instant; two others who went down to his assistance had like to have shared the same fate, as their breath was stopt as soon as they got to the bottom, and were taken out with great difficulty; one had lost his senses.

TO BE SOLD, BY

ADAM GILCHRIST,

IN DOCK-STREET.

AN assortment of the newest fashion'd superfine broad cloths blue, scarlet, yellow, white, brown, and divers other colours; broad and narrow gold and silver shoulder knots, eppelytes, shallons, &c. &c. 37—

To be SOLD, by

HEYMAN LEVY, in Bayard-Street.

CHOICE northern beaver and large racoon by the pack or smaller quantity, half dressed dear and red hair leather, old coat beaver, very best whiting by the hogshead, a few casks claret, French cotton in large and small bails, best French indico, Hessians, crokes, a few sets superfine table cloths and napkins, large strong men's shoes, black and white wampum, hair pipes, shells for Indians, best oil flints, vermillion, tin kettles, 15 or 20 in a nest; small white and coloured beads, lead in small bars, and a few casks best Teneriffe wine in quarter casks.

For GLASGOW,

The SNOW THISTLE,

ALEXANDER MARQUIS, Master,

Having the greatest Part of her Cargo engaged, will sail in ten Days. For Freight or Passage, apply to Walter and Thomas Buchanan and Co.

N. B. Said Vessel will not be above two Weeks at Glasgow, and from thence will return directly back here.

New-York, July 19, 1770.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Honourable Court of Probate, for the District of Sharon, Commissioners to examine the Claims and and Demands of the Creditors to the Estate of Abel Wright, late of Kent, deceased; do hereby accordingly notify the Creditors of said Estate, to bring in their Claims and Demands on said Estate, on the first Tuesdays of August, September and October, next following, at the Dwelling House of Peter Mills, Innkeeper in said Kent, as we shall attend on said Business, at said Times and Places.

Eliphalet Comstock,
Robert Ransom, } *Commissioners,*

Kent, June 25, 1770.

To be SOLD, by

MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hogshead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63-

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RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumberance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to casts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by the society of stay-makers, in London: he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself, he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance,—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York.

Just published and to be Sold by the Printer, at the Exchange.

DIVINE

MEDITATIONS

AND

PRAYERS,

Fitted for

Morning and Evening Service,

And the

Solemn Occasion of Receiving

THE

HOLY COMMUNION.

Designed to purify the Heart, and to kindle Fervors of Devotion in the Minds of all serious Christians.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Serious Meditations on Divine Things, and on what concerns our eternal Interest, is certainly one of the most rational necessary Employments of a rational immortal Being,—one of the most conducive to our peace of Mind, and to our Progress in true Religion. As this Duty is of Importance, so also it is attended with Difficulty. The imperfection of our Nature, the lures of Sin, the temptations and Cares of this World, conspire to interrupt our *Meditations*, often give us a Distelish for the Duty. Hence we stand in need, not only of Divine Aid, but also of every external Help, to assist us in the Discharge of it.

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A neat and extraordinary good Chamber Repeating Clock, a few Silver and Pinchbeck Watches, Seals, Chains, Keys, and Trinkets; Earings of Paste and Marquisette, Enamel & ditto, and Mother o'pearl and ditto, some Wax and Jett ditto, Locket Buttons by the Card or pair, Etwees, Enamel'd Snuff-Boxes, plated Buckles, &c. &c. All which he will sell at a very low rate.

He humbly entreats those who are indebted to him, to pay as soon as convenient, lest his Creditors should begin to think it inconvenient to trust *him* longer.

Those who have Watches in his Care above six Months, are requested to call for them.

New-York, 19th July, 1770. 37—42.

To be SOLD,

(For no Fault, but the want of Employ) or exchanged for Goods suitable for a Country Shop,

A Likely Negro Wench, not quite twenty Years of Age, with or without her Child a Boy about two Years old, as may suit the Purchaser. Enquire of the Printer hereof. 37—40

WHEREAS Margaret my Wife has eloped from me, and otherwise misbehaved, and I am apprehensive may run me in Debt, These are therefore to warn all Persons not to trust or entertain her on my Account, as I will pay no Debt of her contracting since her Elopement. This 12th July, 1770

36 39 JACOB GERVERO, PILOT.

To be SOLD,

By PETER THOMPSON,

At PECK's-SLIP,

OARS,—Tar,—Turpintine,—Spirits of Turpintine,—Castile Soap,—Brandy,—Sugar,—Arack, and Cotton, &c. &c.

A complete Assortment at the UNIVERSAL STORE or

At the Sign of the

Looking Glass & Druggist Pot,

At the Corner of the Old Slip-Market,

NEW-YORK;

A variety of pictures, looking-glasses, and paper hangings,

With flint glasses of all kinds.

London and Bristol crown window glass of all sizes, as large as 27 by 22 inches.

Coach and plate glass.

Painters and Limners Colours, mix'd or unmix'd.

Varnish of all kinds,—Japanens articles,—Gold and silver leaf, &c.

Dying Colours with every Article belonging to dying.

Fullers articles,——Founders and smelters do.—Hatters trimmings,—Foil and stones, &c. for Jewellers,—London and hard metal pewter,—Brass and copper ware,—Carpeting of all kinds,—China do.—Spicery.

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

With a general Assortment of genuine patented Medicines, warranted, and Shop Furnitures.

☞ N.B. *The above Advertisement, being only the Heads, which consists of a Variety of Articles, almost every particular in each Branch can be commanded at the above Store.*

ALSO; *English Sail Cloth, No. 1, to 6—Nails and Brads of all Sizes, Tin Sheets in Boxes, Sheet Iron; Sheet and Bar Lead; Shot of all Sizes; English and German Steel. Variety of Chimney Tiles; Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, Salt Petre, Borax, Seeds, &c. for Distillers.*

Sold Wholesale and Retail.

Old Jamaica SPIRITS,

A few HOGSHEADS,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JAMES CREIGHTON,

Near the Royal Exchange. 30—

ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality to any made in Europe.——

ALSO,

Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by

JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

JARVIS ROEBUCK,

CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of *Pot-Baker's-Hill*, Sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, wholesale and retale, at the lowest Prices, viz.

LONG French Corks,	Brewers do.
Short and long ditto,	Cork Soles for Shoes,
Best Velvet ditto,	Corks for Womens Clogs,
Common fine do.	Swimming Corks,
Phial do.	Jar, Stone, Mustard and
With all Sorts of common Corks,	Snuff Bottle Corks,
	Floats for Fishing Nets.

N. B. Cork Jackets of different Prices, for swimming, which has saved many from drowning, Bottle Corks at 2s. per Bag. 26 29

EXCELLENT CHEESE,

Just imported——from Ireland.

resolutely defend. We therefore now renew, at the foot of the throne, our claim to the indispensible right of the subject,—a full, free and unmutilated Parliament, legally chosen in all its members;—a right which this House of Commons have manifestly violated, depriving at their will and pleasure, the County of Middlesex of one of its legal representatives, and arbitrarily nominating, as a Knight of the Shire, a person not elected by a majority of the freeholders. As the only constitutional means of reparation now left for the injured Electors of Great-Britain, we implore, with most urgent supplications, the dissolution of this present Parliament, the removal of evil ministers, and the total exclusion of that fatal influence, which has caused such national discontent.

In the mean time, Sire we offer our constant prayers to Heaven that your Majesty may reign, as King's can only reign, in and by the hearts of a loyal dutiful and free people."

BOSTON, July 16.

We hear from Windsor, on Connecticut River, that two Men, being out a hunting, having discovered a Deer on the side of a Mountain, they agreed to part and meet again on the opposite side, but one being discovered returned, which his Partner taking for the Deer, shot and killed him instantly, the Ball going through his Head. This is the third Instance of the kind within two Years, which is now hoped will make Hunters more cautious!

Last Friday a man went into a cistern at a still house at the south part of this town, in order to wash it, which had been done some days before without any difficulty, but he expired in an instant; two others who went down to his assistance had like to have shared the same fate, as their breath was stopt as soon as they got to the bottom, and were taken out with great difficulty; one had lost his senses.

TO BE SOLD, BY

ADAM GILCHRIST,

IN DOCK-STREET.

AN assortment of the newest fashion'd superfine broad cloths blue, scarlet, yellow, white, brown, and divers other colours; broad and narrow gold and silver shoulder knots, eppelytes, shallons, &c. &c. 37—

To be SOLD, by

HEYMAN LEVY, in Bayard-Street.

CHOICE northern beaver and large racoon by the pack or smaller quantity, half dressed dear and red hair leather, old coat beaver, very best whiting by the hogshead, a few casks claret, French cotton in large and small bails, best French indico, Hessians, crokes, a few sets superfine table cloths and napkins, large strong men's shoes, black and white wampum, hair pipes, shells for Indians, best oil flints, vermillion, tin kettles, 15 or 20 in a nest; small white and coloured beads, lead in small bars, and a few casks best Teneriffe wine in quarter casks.

For GLASGOW,

The SNOW THISTLE,

ALEXANDER MARQUIS, Master,

Having the greatest Part of her Cargo engaged, will sail in ten Days. For Freight or Passage, apply to Walter and Thomas Buchanan and Co.

N. B. Said Vessel will not be above two Weeks at Glasgow, and from thence will return directly back here.

New-York, July 19, 1770.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Honourable Court of Probate, for the District of Sharon, Commissioners to examine the Claims and and Demands of the Creditors to the Estate of Abel Wright, late of Kent, deceased; do hereby accordingly notify the Creditors of said Estate, to bring in their Claims and Demands on said Estate, on the first Tuesdays of August, September and October, next following, at the Dwelling House of Peter Mills, Innkeeper in said Kent, as we shall attend on said Business, at said Times and Places.

Eliphalet Comstock,
Robert Ransom, } *Commissioners,*

Kent, June 25, 1770.

To be SOLD, by

MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hogshead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63-

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RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all sorts of stays anew jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumberance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to carts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by the society of stay-makers, in London: he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself, he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance,—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 0—

Just published and to be Sold by the Printer, at the Exchange.

DIVINE

MEDITATIONS AND PRAYERS,

Fitted for

Morning and Evening Service,

And the

Solemn Occasion of Receiving

THE

HOLY COMMUNION,

Designed to purify the Heart, and to kindle Fervors of Devotion in the Minds of all serious Christians.

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